

$$2d \sin \theta = \lambda$$

$$n = \frac{\lambda^2}{4d^2}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{\lambda^2}{4d^2} = \frac{\lambda^2}{4a^2} (h^2 + k^2 + l^2) \approx km$$

$$a = \frac{a(hk) + a(lk)}{a}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{\lambda^2}{4a^2} (h^2 + k^2 + l^2)$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{(1.957)^2}{4}$$

$$0.625$$

$$\sin^2 \theta =$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{\lambda^2}{4a^2} (h^2 + k^2 + l^2)$$

$$h^2 + k^2 + l^2 = \frac{4a^2 \sin^2 \theta}{\lambda^2} =$$

∴ 符合 衍射方程

8. 用内标法分析 TiO_2 和 Al_2O_3 晶态相混合试样。试样与标准物质 (Al_2O_3) 按 80:20 混合，测得各相最强线的强度比 $I_{\text{TiO}_2} : I_{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3} = 1.7$ 。已知 TiO_2 的参比强度分别为 3.40。求试样中 TiO_2 和 Al_2O_3 的含量。(12分)

$$W_s = \frac{20}{80+20} = 20\%$$

$$k = \frac{I_{\text{TiO}_2}/I_{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3}}{I_{\text{TiO}_2}/I_{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3}} = 3.4$$

$$\frac{1.7}{2} = \frac{I_{\text{TiO}_2}}{I_{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3}} = 3.4 \cdot \frac{W_{\text{TiO}_2}}{W_s}$$

$$\therefore W_{\text{TiO}_2} = 5\%$$

$$\therefore W_{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3} = \frac{5\%}{1-20\%} = \frac{1}{16} = 6.25\%$$

$$W_{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3} = \frac{15}{16} = 93.75\%$$